

Intimations.

FRAUD!!!

A REWARD OF \$200.

IT Having come to our knowledge that some unscrupulous men have been obtaining Business from our Customers in our Name "ATICK" causing much inconvenience both to ourselves and Customers, we beg to notify the Public that in giving their orders to us, they should take care that they are given to our proper representative known as "ATICK," or to persons who will exhibit our Trade Card. We also hereby offer a REWARD of \$200 to any one who shall give such information as shall lead to the prosecution and conviction of those unscrupulous men who obtain Business from our Customers by the false assumption of OUR NAME.

ATICK.

Tailor, Corner of Wellington, and Wyndham Streets.
Hongkong, May 3, 1877. my17

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to inform the Public of Hongkong and Kowloon that the Charter of our Steam-launch *UUM SING* (plying between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-sa-choi), by Mr. Buxton, will expire on the 30th instant, after which date the said Launch will ply on the same route on our own account; having no connection whatever with the late Charter.

The Fare will be as usual until further notice.

WING KEE & Co.,
Praya Central.
Hongkong, April 30, 1877. my80

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

ROBINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ROSETTA, American barque, Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
NYASSA, British ship, Captain W. S. Garriock.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
TULLOCHGROOM, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Mason.—Wieler & Co.
NELSON, British steamer, Capt. Thomas Staples.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Grail.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
VISTA, German barque, Captain R. Dirks.—Melchers & Co.
HANNAH & MARY, British barque, Capt. A. Smith.—Order.
TUESBURY L. SWEAT, American barque, Captain Wm. Griffin.—Meyer & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR FOCHOW (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "PENGUIN"
W. C. COWELL, Commander,
will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877. my19

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"
Captain PRIMAR, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877. my21

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after TO-MORROW, 17th May, till further notice, the PRICE of our ICE will be ONE (1) CENT per lb.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877. my23

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from the 1st June next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 15, *Fig*, H. M. gun vessel, from Canton.
May 15, *Malacca*, British steamer, 1046, E. N. Edmond, Yokohama May 9, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
May 15, *Duna*, British steamer, 852, John Steele, Saigon May 11, Rice.—Tait & Co. (Amoy).
May 15, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, 788, Orr, Shanghai May 9, and Swatow 15, General.—Simsen & Co.
May 16, *Benarty*, British steamer, 1120, Potter, Saigon May 12, Rice.—Gibb, L. & Winstone & Co.
May 16, *Zambesi*, British steamer, 2400, A. Symons, Shanghai May 13, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 16, *Peronia*, for Saigon.
16, *Bethoven*, for Keelung.
16, *Anchises*, for London, &c.
16, *Latte*, German man-of-war, for a cruise.
16, *St. Joseph*, for Bangkok.
16, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.
16, *Yaso*, for Coast Ports.
16, *Taiwan*, for Amoy and Tamsui.
16, *Nelson*, for Amoy.
16, *H.M.S. Sylvia*, for Nagasaki.
16, *Amoy*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Per Malacca, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Capt. Black, Lieut. Dickens, &c., &c. Sub-Lt. Wheeler, Mr. J. Stephens, &c.; Sergt. Plunkett, Mr. J. Stephens, Gunner's Mate, 1 Artillery, &c., &c. 3 Chaps. For Southampton, Mr. C. Cooke.

PASSENGERS.

Per Zambesi, from Shanghai, Mr. Hassell, and 20 Chinese.
Per Chinkiang, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. Cramer, 1 European deck, and 60 Chinese.
Per Duna, from Saigon, 14 Chinese.
Per Benarty, from Saigon, 11 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Anchises, for London, Mr. Wm. Malcolm. For Straits, 142 Chinese, and 2 Distressed Seamen.
Per Yaso, for Amoy, Lieut. James; for Fochow, Capt. Bisbee, and Mr. Wilkinson.
Per Amoy, for Shanghai, Miss Augusta Curtis, Miss Hayah, Mr. Sheppard, one lady and 3 children.
Per Peronia, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.
Per Duna, for Amoy, 7 Chinese.
Per Nelson, for Cooktown, 281 Chinese.
To DEPART.
Per Mecca, for Saigon, 1 European and 50 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports: Moderate breeze and fine weather first part of passage; on China Coast thick fog. The British steamer *Zambesi* reports: Passed two French Mail steamers off Lancoua steering the opposite way. The British steamer *Duna* reports: Fine weather throughout, with fresh S.E. winds. On the 12th, passed Company's Steamer *Kajanattian* off Cape Padaran. Put into Hongkong to Coal.
The British steamer *Benarty* reports: S.W. winds and clear weather throughout the passage.
The British steamer *Chinkiang* reports: Left Shanghai at 11 p.m. on the 9th inst. Arriving in Swatow at 11 a.m. on the 14th, left Swatow at 3.30 p.m. on 16th. Arriving in Port at 11 a.m. on 16th inst. Experienced strong Southerly winds and dense foggy weather as far as Swatow, thence to Port light variable winds and fine weather. In Swatow:—S. S. *Chifoo* and *Yankee*, and S. S. *Swatow* leaving for the North.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALCUTTA.—
Per *ARRATON APCAR* and *VENICE*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 17th inst.
For MANILA.—
Per H. O. M. S. *MARQUES DEL DOURO*, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 19th inst.
For FOCHOW.—
Per *PENGUIN*, at 9.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 19th inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
Per *KILLARNEY*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th inst.
For AMOY.—
Per *ALBA*, is postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *ZAMBESI* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, 19th instant.—
5 a.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 a.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.
Saturday, 19th instant.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra to Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.
Hongkong, May 11, 1877. my19

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet *BRISBANE* will be despatched from Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne. Correspondence cannot be Registered after 11.15 a.m.
The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m. Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed via Torres Straits, or it will be sent via Galle.
Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.
Hongkong, May 14, 1877. my22

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG*, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Malakka*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, May 25th.—
6 a.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.
Saturday, May 26th.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
Hongkong, May 12, 1877. my25

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *OCEANIC* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—
2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.
2.30 p.m., Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until
2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.
Hongkong, May 16, 1877. my29

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22, *Sophie*, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 23, *Indo*, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 23, *John Nicholson*, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 27, *Undine*, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 28, *Canaan*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, *Windhover*, from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 12, *Woodhall*, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 12, *Hope*, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 16, *Gryfe*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 18, *Batavia*, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 21, *Forward Ho*, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 1, *Robert Henderson*, from Buryport to Hongkong.
Feb. 2, *Folynesia*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 5, *Carriall*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 8, *Daphne*, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 12, *Leading Wind*, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
Feb. 17, *Theresa Bahn*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 18, *Matchless*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, *Cactus O.*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, *Malpu*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 20, *Penarth*, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, *Enid*, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, *Osaka*, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, *Belted Will*, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 27, *Gold Hunter*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 28, *City of Aberdeen*, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 28, D. McE. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.
Feb. 29, *Janet Ferguson*, from Glasgow to Singapore and Hongkong.
March 4, *Laika*, from the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 4, *Brown Brothers*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 1, *Khedive*, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
March 2, *Paraceta*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 8, A. S. Davis, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 8, *Callier Ou*, from Cardiff to Shanghai.
March 4, *Nimbia*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 4, *Jala*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 6, *Lord Macaulay*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 7, *Alestita*, from Cardiff to Chofoo.
March 10, *Sir Launcelot*, from London to Shanghai.
March 13, *Golden Spur*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 15, *Antwerp*, from London to Hongkong.
March 16, *Coldstream*, from New York to Shanghai.
March 16, *Bessie Morris*, from Swansea to Amoy.
March 19, *Victoria*, from Swansea to Hongkong.
March 19, C. W. Cochrane, from Liverpool to Hongkong.
March 20, *Springfield*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 20, *Warrior*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 20, *George*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 22, *Birling (str.)*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 24, *Wigton*, from London to Shanghai.
March 25, *Teviot (str.)*, from London to China and Japan.
March 26, *May Queen*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 27, *Scindia*, from London to Hongkong.
March 27, *Fortuna*, from Antwerp to China.
March 28, *Isle of Erin*, from Greenock to Shanghai.
March 30, *Commissary*, from London to Hongkong.
March 30, *Cygnus*, from Cardiff to Canton.
March 30, *Elgin (str.)*, from London to China and Japan.
March 30, *Volga (str.)*, from London to China and Japan.
April 3, *Rota*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
April 4, *Sydenham*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
April 5, *Prian (str.)*, from Liverpool to Shanghai.
April 6, *Corea*, from London to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Glenorchy. Nankin.
Amboto. Altona.
Glengyle. Gordon Castle.

Sailing Vessels.

Duke of Abercorn. Abbey Cowper.
Kalsow. Melbrey.
James Shepherd. Ferdinand Brumm.
Kate Carnie.

At Liverpool.

Diomed (str.) Titan.
Henry S. Sanford.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 18:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Goods per *Ada* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.
SATURDAY, May 19:—
10 a.m.—*Penguin* leaves for Fochow (direct).
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
Noon.—Sale of Stock-in-trade of the firm of Broadbear, Anthony & Co.
8 p.m.—*Killarney* leaves for Coast Ports.
MONDAY, May 21:—
Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.
Goods per *Scindia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
TUESDAY, May 22:—
Noon.—*Brisbane* leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
8 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.
MONDAY, May 28:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamers leave for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—*Arratoon* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
3 p.m.—*Venice* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.00 p.m.

BIRTH.

At West Terrace, on the 15th inst., the Wife of W. E. H. DUNN, of 4 Daughters.

MARRIAGE.

By the Rev. W. S. Holt, in the presence of O. B. Bradford, Esq., U.S.A., Vice-Consul General, MATTHEW LOGAN, Merchant, of the U.S. Monrovia, to Taz Soyeen, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On the 10th February, at his residence, Waikeke, River Bank, Wanganui, CLIFFORD IVESON, Esq., formerly of Shanghai, aged 44 years.
At Chofoo, suddenly, on the 2nd of May, JOSEPH EDIE WALLER, of Shanghai, aged 37.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1877.

THE education of the youth of a country or colony, whether it be carried on by denominational or secular agencies, is a matter of public interest, and one that concerns everybody from the Governor downwards. There is no subject of greater importance to which a nation or a community can direct its attention than the education of the rising generation. Under these circumstances we offer no apology or excuse for noticing at length in these columns the "Report of the Roman Catholic Educational and Charitable Establishments in Hongkong, for the year 1876," copies of which have been, we believe, freely circulated in the Colony within the last few weeks. A summary of the various Roman Catholic educational and training establishments referred to in the Report gives the following results:—

A school for Chinese boys in connection with St. Francis' Church, in the street of that name, and under the immediate supervision of a European priest. The school is mostly frequented by the children of Christian parents. Its roll shows a total of 32, and the attendance is described as "good."

A school for Chinese girls, under the roof of "The Hospitium of St. Joseph," an establishment directed by the Italian Sisters of Charity and an off-shoot of their larger establishment in Caine Road. The attendance at this school is 13.

Under the roof of the same building is another school for European girls with an attendance of 22; and a third for European boys with an attendance of 13. *L'Asile de la Sainte Enfance*, nearly opposite St. Francis' Church may, we presume, be also classed as an educational or training establishment. The institution is specially for Chinese foundlings, of whom it accommodates 120, divided into two classes, according to age, the older girls being kept apart from the younger. Over and above the number of children actually living in the house there are babies boarded out with nurses and supported out of the funds. The establishment is in the hands of French Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres, two of whom, one French and one English, in addition to their other work, have taken upon themselves the burden of a higher class school for young ladies of European birth.

St. Saviour's College, adjoining the Cathedral, and under the immediate supervision of the resident missionaries. At this establishment only Chinese youths are educated. There are three schools, one for Chinese boys, studying only their own language, and numbering 89; another for Chinese boys, learning English and English arithmetic, and with an attendance of from 18 to 20. This school is intended especially for Catholic Chinese. There is a Chinese teacher, and also, for two hours each day, a European. The third is a seminary for higher studies, where Chinese youths are prepared for the priesthood, and from among whom the native priests are selected. Last year there were 10 students, one European and 9 Chinese. Of these, three are learning to read Latin; three have advanced to Latin grammar and composition; three are studying philosophy, and one has begun his course of theology. In addition to these special studies the students are bound to study the Chinese classics, and they continue

their Chinese studies during their whole course of ten years.

The Italian Convent in the Caine Road, under the direction of Sisters of the Italian Convent of Canossina, contains three educational and training establishments. First, a "Boarding and Day School," for the education of young ladies. Instruction is given in languages, music, drawing, plain and fancy work of all descriptions, and all the usual elements of a good education. The boarders are about 20 in number. The day scholars, (girls) numbering about 120, are divided into two classes, and there is a third class for little boys under eight years of age, numbering usually 24. Secondly, two orphanages, one for Europeans and one for Chinese girls. Both together numbered at the end of last year, 129. They get a useful education and are carefully instructed in needle work. Thirdly, "The Holy Childhood for Foundlings." Forty-five children are kept here, their ages varying from two to five years. Many others are out at nurse, paid for out of the Convent moneys, and waiting to take their places with the older ones in due time.

St. Joseph's English College, under the direction of the Christian Brothers. The education here given is described as "strictly commercial." Reading and writing, grammar and composition in English and Portuguese, Chinese and French, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, history and book-keeping are all taught. All the students are European, the greater number of them being Portuguese. At the end of last year, the number of pupils frequenting the school was 165, and Bishop Raimondi adds that at the time of writing (April 1877), there were not far short of 200 pupils with five masters.

The Reformatory at Syng-pon, under the management of the Christian Brothers. Printing, tailoring, shoe-making, and carpentry work is done on the premises, and there is a garden, where instruction is given in agriculture. A school for European and Chinese boys is kept there at certain times of the day. There are about 50 boys in the House.

This concludes the list. Altogether we have calculated there are apparently over 800 students, pupils and children being instructed or trained at or in connection with the Roman Catholic religious establishments in this Colony, including of course foundlings and the boys at the Reformatory. The nationality of the children is not given in every instance, but probably about half this number are Chinese. The total Roman Catholic population is set down in the report at 4,100. To the various charitable institutions referred to in the report, Government advances a total sum of \$200 per month, namely, \$10 to the Hospitium of St. Joseph; \$50 to *L'Asile de la Sainte Enfance*; \$80 to a small hospital for women in the Italian Convent, and \$50 towards the support of the Reformatory at Syng-pon.

We must deal with some remarks of Bishop Raimondi in regard to Government grants to denominational schools in another article.

It will be observed that the Straits Government have succeeded in passing the bill commonly known as the Crimping Bill, which, as we recently showed, considerably affected the Chinese resident in the Straits. Under the provisions of that law, a new class of officials take rank at Singapore and Penang; and while Mr. Pickering takes the post of Protector of Chinese Immigrants at Singapore, Mr. Karl assumes similar duties at Penang. This new arrangement will ensure the more satisfactory administration of law and justice amongst the important and increasing Chinese section of the Communities in the Malay Peninsula, and we may add a hope that the governmental machinery thus inaugurated may be directed towards a steady and determined opposition to, and final annihilation of, the Secret Societies which stand like a dead wall against all progress amongst the Chinese in the Straits. Dr. Dennys, for many years a resident of this port, proceeds to Singapore to fill the post of Assistant Protector of Chinese there, and to add, with his knowledge of Cantonese and Mandarin, the carrying out of the legislation above alluded to. The Doctor has been for many years identified with what there is of public life in this Colony, and his official appointment to Singapore will reduce the small number of public-spirited men we possess. His training has eminently fitted him for the position he is now called on to occupy, and in his own behalf, and for the sake of the Chinese in the Straits, we wish him every success.

THE "CHINA REVIEW."

The March-April No. of the *China Review*, issued the other day, opens with a most valuable paper from the Rev. J. Chalmers, entitled "Chinese Natural Theology." The article mainly consists of several hundred quotations from the Chinese Classics, ("Gems Gathered from the Dust-Hills of China,") arranged under thirty headings or subjects in Natural Theology. We have no hesitation in saying that this is the most remarkable and striking piece of evidence ever placed before foreign readers illustrating the presence of the religious spirit in Chinese literature. In the face of these extracts, indeed, no one, we think, can fairly charge the Chinese as a people with wholesale paganism or a total lack of religious sentiment; and one cannot help feeling that there must be something wrong in any system which, while seeking to Christianize the nation, ridicules its literature as if it were nothing but a mass of heathenish gibberish.

ish and rank idolatry. It is gratifying to note that men of the Chalmers type, who have grown grey in earnest, honest study, are most willing and ready to acknowledge the good in China, while striving to make it better; and younger men will do well to follow such worthy examples. "Deer-Stalking in China" is a chatty, pleasantly-written account of several excursions in the North, by one who is at home in his subject. Mr. Chalmers contributes a lengthy and scholarly article which students will eagerly welcome as a kind of forerunner of his important work "A Concise Dictionary of Chinese on the basis of Kanghi, phonetically arranged," but which those who care for none of these things will pass by. The list of Primitives, though worse than Greek to the general reader, will be most useful to scholars, and therefore finds a place in the Review, whose conductors seek to consult differing tastes. "Notes on Chinese Grammar" is a philosophical treatment of the subject; but whether or not Chinese will bear this scientific mode of analysis successfully remains yet to be seen. The first of a series of papers—"Sketches from the Life of K'ung Ming," a statesman and general of nearly two thousand years ago—appears from the pen of Mr. Stent; and they promise to be interesting and valuable. Dr. Edkins contributes a paper on the "Twenty-eight Constellations" of the Chinese zodiac, in which that learned writer combats some of Mr. Schlegel's rather alarming theories, and explains other more substantial difficulties to be met with in the study of the Chinese theory of astronomy. The critical department of the *China Review* appears to be growing in importance and in bulk under its present editor, no less than fourteen pages being devoted to this No. to "Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence." A reviewer may fall into mistakes or indications, but it is undeniable that an honest and impartial criticism of whatever is published on Chinese matters must prove at once a wholesome check and a healthy stimulus. And this desideratum we think is now fairly provided in the critiques which appear from time to time in the Magazine before us. The usual table of Collectanea Bibliographica, and Notes and Queries, concludes the number.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

London, May 14, 1877.

Turkish despatches state that a Russian Army Corps unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish entrenchments near Batoun and were defeated with great loss.

The British Ironclad Squadron has been ordered to Port Said.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE S. S. *Duna* has only put in to coal; she will leave for Amoy most probably to-day.

An Inquest was opened to-day at the Old Government Civil Hospital on the body of one Ta Asam, who was killed by the falling of a stone at a quarry at Pok-foo-lum. Another one was held on the body of that of Tam Chow Kwai, a woman who was supposed to have died of opium poison. Both inquests were formally opened and adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at the Magistracy. Messrs M. De Souza, A. De Britto and J. Humby composed the Jury.

BEETLES and caterpillars are the great enemies of plants and plant-growers in Hongkong, especially at the beginning of the hot season; and it may not be out of place to publish a recipe for destroying the destroyers, which has been forwarded to us. It is as follows:—"Mix 4 wine-glasses of petroleum in boiling water until the oil is dissolved, then add 4 gallons of cold water, and sprinkle the leaves of the plants with the mixture by means of a watering-pot with a small rose on it. Do not wash off the liquid when watering the plants with fresh clean water, but water the roots only. The solution keeps good for 2 or 3 days."

At the Marine Court to-day, the sailmaker of the British ship *Hannah Law* summoned the boatwain for assaulting him on board, on the night of the 14th. It was elicited in the course of the hearing that the defendant had made use of a belaying pin, inflicting an ugly wound; and the Harbour Master sentenced him to 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Hon. Yee Sit and seven others, seamen belonging to the British steamer *Duna*, were charged by the Capt. (J. Steele) with refusal of duty, and still persisting in their refusal, they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and to forfeit 4 days' pay each.

The steamers *Loddon Castle*, *Glenagles*, and *Glenarney*, had arrived at Hankow, where the *Kiang-yung* left on the 7th inst. She met the *Farar* above Kinkiang, the *Radnorshire* a little above Chinkiang, and the *Star Amsterdam* at the mouth of the river. The *Cutty Sark* is also announced to take her season's teas direct from Hankow.—N. C. D. News.

Mr. Pope Hannessy has been lately delivering a lecture in Cork, his native town,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 10TH MAY, 1877.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 h	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	May 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	P. & O. Wharf
Albay	5 c	Lopez	Span. str.	460	May 10	Chinese	Amoy	Cos'tan Dock
Amoy	5 c	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	May 15	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Arratoon Apcar	5 h	McTavish	Brit. str.	1392	May 8	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-morrow
Benarty	4 h	Potter	Brit. str.	1120	May 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	.....
Cairnmuir	4 c	Spewart	Brit. str.	1120	May 3	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Hankow	.....
Cheang Hock Kian	5 h	Webb	Brit. str.	956	May 10	Soon Cheong & Co.	S'pore and Penang	Sands' Slip
Chinkiang	5 h	Orr	Brit. str.	789	May 16	Siemssen & Co.	Canton	To-day
Duna	2 c	Steele	Brit. str.	352	May 15	Tait & Co. (Amoy)	.....	Ab'deen Dock
Glenlyon	5 c	Wallace	Brit. str.	1373	May 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Golden Horn	2 h	Alton	Brit. str.	1024	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.	.....	.....
Killerney	5 c	O'Neill	Brit. str.	660	May 6	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Foochow	Cos'tan Dock
Macgregor	2 h	Newell	Brit. str.	2465	May 12	Gilman & Co.	.....	.....
Malacca	5 c	Edmond	Brit. str.	1046	May 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Meca	4 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	687	May 9	Jop Kee & Co.	Saigon	at daylight
Nelson	5 h	Staples	Brit. str.	894	April 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Cooktown	To-day
Ningpo	5 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	May 1	Siemssen & Co.	.....	K'long Dock
Penedo	5 c	Cain	Brit. str.	652	May 14	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Penguin	5 c	Cowell	Brit. str.	1122	May 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	May 14	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Scindia	8 h	Langley	Brit. str.	1432	May 13	Meyer & Co.	Bangkok	.....
Taiwan	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	408	May 13	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy and Tamsui	Wanchai Pier
Venice	5 c	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Yesso	5 h	Ashton	Brit. str.	559	May 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Yottung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong	.....	Repairing
Sailing Vessels								
Adela	4 c	Beattie	Brit. bge.	354	May 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Albert Russell	3 c	Carver	Amer. bge.	762	April 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Alphington	4 c	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	326	May 10	Wieler & Co.	Cebu	.....
America	2 h	Holdt	Ger. sh.	1219	May 1	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Aurora	3 c	Milne	Brit. bge.	295	May 3	Chinese	.....	.....
Bonita	4 c	Stuter	Ger. 3m. sc.	346	May 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Canton	4 c	Crantz	Ger. bge.	373	May 9	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Carrioka	8 h	Carr	Brit. bge.	916	May 10	Meyer & Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Ceres	4 c	Specht	Ger. bge.	420	May 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.	.....	.....
Channel Queen	8 c	Lachour	Brit. sh.	609	May 6	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	London	.....
Charlie	2 h	Hervé	Fch. bge.	255	May 2	Carlowitz & Co.	Touron	.....
Charlotte Andrews	4 c	Iace	Brit. bge.	356	May 1	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese	.....	.....
Deutschland	4 c	Tiemann	Ger. bge.	269	May 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Ellen Rickmers	4 c	Weyd. mann	Ger. bge.	307	April 28	Melchers & Co.	New York	.....
Emma	3 c	Grün	Ger. bge.	340	May 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.	.....	.....
Esmeralda	4 c	Hanson	Ger. bge.	787	May 10	Order	.....	.....
Eudoxia Adolphine	4 c	Valot	Fch. bg.	254	May 15	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Fabius	2 h	Stolze	Siam. sh.	635	April 28	Kin-tye-loong	Tientsin	.....
Flectwing	8 c	Guest	Amer. sh.	829	May 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Gustav Adolph	4 c	Neesmann	Ger. bge.	300	May 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Gustav & Marie	4 c	Doose	Ger. sh.	345	May 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Haiphong	.....
Hannah & Mary	8 c	Smith	Brit. bge.	366	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	.....
Hannah Law	2 h	Greig	Brit. sh.	1299	April 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	P. & O. Wharf
Helena	8 c	Snow	Amer. bge.	608	May 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	.....
Highlander	5 h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	May 13	Captain	.....	.....
Hydra	4 c	Dest	Ger. bge.	785	Mar. 27	Siemssen & Co.	Callao	.....
Lalla Rookh	8 h	Hender	Brit. bge.	814	April 20	Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Leucadia	8 h	Mearns	Brit. sh.	896	April 12	Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Loiterer	8 h	.....	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.	.....	.....
Louisa	4 h	Schierloh	Ger. 3m. sc.	245	May 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Madura	8 c	Stanton	Brit. bge.	970	May 11	Messageries Maritimes	.....	.....
Morning Star	2 c	Michaelson	Siam. bge.	570	May 9	Jack Mee	.....	.....
New Era	3 c	Sawyer	Brit. sh.	1060	April 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Nyassa	8 c	Garriock	Brit. sh.	799	April 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.	London	.....
Onward	4 c	Morton	Brit. sch.	210	May 11	Wieler & Co.	.....	.....
Rosetta McNeil	3 c	Brown	Amer. bge.	611	Mar. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Rosina	8 c	Hansen	Am. 3m. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
St. Joseph	8 c	Dumont	Fch. bge.	289	May 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Tewksbury L. Sweet	8 c	Griffin	Amer. bge.	560	May 7	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Thomas Lord	3 c	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Tullochgorum	5 c	Mason	Brit. 3m. sc.	175	April 20	Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	Jardine's Slip
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Carinus	Span. bg.	261	April 28	Brandao & Co.	.....	.....
W. H. Deitz	8 c	Endicott	Amer. bge.	487	April 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Woodlark	8 c	Largie	Brit. sh.	869	May 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	.....
WHAMPOA								
Christian	.....	Stehr	Ger. 3m. sc.	282	May 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Novelty	.....	Colliver	Brit. bge.	375	May 8	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	.....
Vesta	.....	Dicks	Ger. bge.	302	May 8	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	.....
CANTON								
Bombay	.....	Smith	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Charybdis	6 c	British	corvette	1506	...	...	April 5	T. E. Smith
Curlew	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	May 15	John Bruce
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	...	...	May 6	H. N. Hood
Juno	6 c	British	corvette	900	...	...	May 15	A. H. Bolsero
Magpie	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	...	...	May 2	Charles Vernon Anson
Marques del Duero	K.D.	Spanish	gunboat	700	3	150	May 10	Barrajo
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	.....	.....
Modeste	6 c	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Nassau	7 h	British	surveying vessel	695	4	150	May 1	R. H. Napier
Patino	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Rapello
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	595	...	...	April 27	W. Bonham Bax
Tamar	7 c	British	troop ship	4857	...	...	May 5	W. H. Liddell
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
At Canton								
Ashuelot	.....	American	corvette	1037	6	700	May 4	Geo. H. Perkins

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kiu Shan	497	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Linta	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Siada	37	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lelefour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	...	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	230	6	.....	.....
Peng-chou-hai	600	5	400	O. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-taing	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tching-taing	150	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	3	150	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT. May 5, 1877.

Europe	for Shanghai
Foochow	for Swatow
Glenara	for London
*Namoa	for Hongkong
Woolahra	for Shanghai

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR. May 5, 1877.

*Amoy	British
*Anchises	for London
Doucalion	British
Fueiyama	Chinese
Haining	British
Hochung	Chinese

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Honan	Chinese
Kiang-chang	Chinese
Kiang-kwan	Chinese
Kiang-piau	Chinese
Kiang-wae	Chinese
Nanking	American
Ping-on	British
Shanghai	British
*Sindh	French
*Stad Amsterdam	Dutch
Tatyew	Chinese
Tartar	British
Tebatin	Chinese
Yungching	Chinese
Zumbat	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Cape Horn	German barque
Cynosure	British barque
Emulation	British barque
Flying Scud	British schooner
J. R. Worcester	British ship
Joyce Phillips	British barque
Katie Flickinger	American barque
Per Ardua	British barque
Spinaway	British barque
Ville de Lille	British barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Kestrel	H. M. gunboat
Monocacy	U. S. corvette
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Sokol	Russian gunboat

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

on some of the public men he has known. Among these were the late Emperor Napoleon, whom, however, Mr. Hennessy appears only to have seen twice; Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Palmerston, the Count de Montalembert, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Fawcett, Sir Henry James, and others. The lecturer was for the most part interesting and in good taste, although it contained an allusion to Lord Palmerston's "false teeth" which would have been better omitted. Mr. Hennessy strongly advised young members of Parliament to avoid the smoking room of the House of Commons and stick to the tea-room, an advice which he fortified by the example of Lord Palmerston, and indeed of himself. The smoking room and the tea-room appear, in Mr. Hennessy's estimation, to constitute the Hercules' choice of the new and innocent member of the House of Commons. Mr. Hennessy has the house and grounds at Yougham near Cork, which once belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh; and it is understood that when he is free to retire from colonial service, he will offer himself as a candidate for the representation of his native city in Parliament.—*Examiner.*

Canton.

May 15th, 1877.

The freshets in the river have indicated a full rainfall in the country districts, as well as locally, the past ten days; and just now the monsoon, though not as yet very fresh, has produced an influx of the tide in such volume, coincidentally, that many streets on the Canton side of the river and all on Honam are flooded. This is much to the discomfort of most families and not a little to the actual damage of the Teapackings interests of the Hong; nor, indeed, do the poor boat-people escape the worst consequences of the violent rush of waters and occasional fury of the winds.

Yesterday five people were lost from one boat, near the steamer wharf; and a heavy squall to-day has probably been more fatal to life. Meantime, however, the air is purified; and the whole city and suburbs so thoroughly cleansed by rain and flood, that the majority surely profits by consequences which in their incidence are fatal to individuals.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

16th May, 1877.

UNLICENSED HAWKING.
Lew Ayee, a hawker, was charged with hawking olives without a license. Fined 25 cents.

OBSTRUCTION.
Ho Achew, a hawker, was obstructing the thoroughfare (Hollywood Road) with his congee stalls. Fined 25 cents.

NO PASS.
Ng Aha and two others were charged with being out without passes. Fined 50 cents each, or two days' imprisonment.

LARCENY.
Tang Awa, a coolie, was observed by Francisco Cabezas, a quarter-master on board the Spanish man-of-war *Patino*, with stealing a piece of iron, which he put under his jacket. The man-of-war was under repairs at the Dock. The prisoner had been in goal before for larceny. Two months' hard labour.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.
Leung Aman and four others were charged under the following circumstances. The complainant's boat was anchored at Yowmah. He had four water buckets on deck. The defendant's boat was alongside and the buckets were afterwards missed and recovered in the defendant's boat. It appeared that the buckets were taken by the two defendants only as a joke, and two of them were thrown into the water by the 1st defendant. The 1st and 2nd defendants were fined 25 cents each, and to pay each 1 mace silver as amends. The others were cautioned and discharged.

DRUNK.
Joseph McGilbrie, quarter-master S. S. *McGregor*, was found drunk in the lane beside the P. & O. Offices. He was quiet. Fined 25 cents.

A DISTURBANCE.
Lai Awa, a married woman, and Chun Alook, a widow, were found fighting and creating a disturbance at the Tai-ping-shan Gap. The 1st defendant said they did not fight; they only quarrelled. The 2nd said the 1st defendant quarrelled with her husband and turned him out. As he had no pass, she let him stay in her house. Fined 25 cents each and to give personal recognizance in \$5 each to be of good behaviour for one month.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF A CHILD.
Hu Chat Sheng, a merchant and master of the Yee Fong Hong, Bonham Strand West, and Leung Ayow, a married woman, were again brought up to answer the charge of having detained a female child aged 7 years.

Mr. Handley, instructed by Mr. Brereton, appeared for the defence of the 1st defendant.

The information laid by the complainant, Ko Ayong, was then read over to the complainant, and he said it was correct. When he discovered his child in the 1st defendant's house, he went in to ask the 1st defendant to return him the child. The witness continued as follows:—The 1st defendant asked me where I came from, and I said from Macao. He asked if I knew two wealthy persons in Macao named Shum Awa and Ho Akwai. I said "I am a poor man and they are rich men; I don't know them." The 1st defendant then said, "You say you are the father of the child; I don't know you as such; if you can give me security, I shall let you have back the child." I went away and then came up to apply for a warrant, while my wife remained in the house to watch the child.

By Mr. Handley:—The 1st defendant only wanted me to give security, he did not know me before. I could not give security because I am a stranger here. I then came straight up to lay the information. I did so because my wife had reported the loss to the Police, and she was told to go to get the child, and if the party refused to give her up, she was to make a

report. I know Shum Awa and Ho Akwai, of Macao, but they are rich men; and don't know me, although I know them. The child was not tied up at all. She had perfect freedom in the house, and was playing with the 1st defendant's children.

By the Court:—I came to know that your child was in the defendant's house in Bonham Strand, from enquiries I made at the steamer wharf. I am surprised to find my child suddenly translated into a rich man's house.

The mother of the child was also examined. After giving evidence regarding the discovery of the girl, she said: The 1st defendant asked my husband if he knew Shum Awa, of Macao, but we didn't know him, although we had heard of his name. He is a rich man in Macao. The 1st defendant said "Since you don't know him, he must give me security that you are the parents of the child; if you do that, I will give back the child to you."

By Mr. Handley:—The child was playing in the house with the other children. The 1st defendant had also said to me after my husband had gone, that if I did not know the rich men in Macao or that I could not find other security, I could have back the child if I was prepared to swear on the cock's head that the child was mine.

By the 2nd defendant:—I did not come to you with a woman named "Yin She Po" to ask you to pledge the child for me. I never received any payments from you, nor did my husband receive any from you. We never received \$5 from you on one occasion and \$80 on another.

The Magistrate said that from the tone of the 2nd defendant's defence, she alleged that the parents of the child now claimed that she was parties to the transaction and that she was only their agent. As she was not defended, the Magistrate must see that justice was done. He then examined her at great length in order to find out the truth.

By Mr. Handley:—I have no complaint against the 1st defendant; I only want to have back the child. He said that if we could give security, he would give her back to us.

The complainant was then recalled, to give the 2nd defendant the opportunity of cross-examining him. The Magistrate cautioned him that he must be very cautious in what he said, as the purpose of the 2nd defendant's line of defence was to the effect that the complainant and his wife had been pledging the child and then trying to recover her through this Court.

By the 2nd defendant:—I did not receive any money from you on the 10th inst. \$5, and \$80 on the 12th.

By the Court:—I came to know the child being in the house from having heard her voice while I was passing along the street. I then went up and saw that I had child whose voice I heard was mine. I had no hint whatever from any one which led me to know that the child was in this neighbourhood. I was never in Hongkong prior to the 12th inst. I came by the *White Cloud* with my wife alone. We knew nobody on board.

The child in question was called and tested as to what she could tell regarding this matter. She said she came over here with her father and mother, but when the question was repeated, she said she came alone. Her evidence was, however, rejected, as she did not appear to be sufficiently intelligent to give evidence.

Wan Achew, P. C. No. 283, was next called. He proved the arrest of the 2nd defendant at the instigation of the 1st, she being the go-between who came with the child. The 2nd defendant said she had got \$65 for the child, and given the money to a woman named "Yin She Po," or opium-dress woman, and that she only received \$2 for her trouble. The father and mother of the child were not present at the conversation. The 1st defendant said he had a paper relating to the pledge of the child.

By Mr. Handley:—The child was standing in the sitting room when we went in; she was under no restraint whatever. Inspector Grey was called to prove a report having been made to him of the loss of the child on the 12th inst. by one Sin Angan a married woman at Macao.

Mr. Handley then briefly opened the defence. He submitted that there was no charge against the 1st defendant; there was no detention whatever, the complainant and his wife having admitted that there was no restraint whatever put on the child, and that the 1st defendant had offered to give her up if they would give security. He thought the defendant, who was one of the most respectable merchants in the Colony and the master of a large Hong, had behaved very well when he made that offer, and that his conduct should have been commended. The child was brought to him by a woman with a most pitiable tale, and he advanced the money out of mere charity.

The Magistrate remarked that he must go further into the case; he did not know whether he would discharge all the parties or send the case for trial. The Slavery Act was not enforced here, so that, objectionable as the custom of buying children for domestic servants undoubtedly was, the present legislation here aimed at only the traffic in women for prostitution. The 2nd defendant had made a statement which tended to show privacy on the part of the complainant, and his Worship should like to see more of the case.

Witnesses for the defence of the 1st defendant were then called.

Chun Ake, a servant in the Yee Fong Hong, was then called for the defence. He stated as follows:—On the 8th inst. a woman named Leung came with the 2nd defendant to my master with the child in Court. She said she was very poor and had nothing to eat. She asked my master to lend her some money. My master said he had no money to lend her, but she cried and begged to be allowed to leave the child in the house, as she was very poor and had nothing to give to the child to eat. Next day about noon the 2nd defendant came again and took the child away, the woman Leung saying she wanted some money. After a while they came back, and the woman Leung said she was very poor and was starving. The 1st defendant then said he would give her \$5 out of charity, and the two women left with the child. On the 12th inst., the same women came again and asked for the loan of some tens of dollars on the child. The 1st defendant then gave to the woman Leung \$50. About 8 p.m. the same day, the document in Court was handed to the 1st defendant as proof of the transaction. The 1st defendant was to allow the service of the girl free of wages, while the 1st defendant was brought back, the document did not see the finger mark made. When the paper was brought back, the woman Leung gave the 1st defendant \$49 of the money and asked him to keep it for

her, as she was afraid of thieves in the house, as she was living. My master then looked up the money for her. Before this, the woman asked my master to advance her some money more, but my master said he had no more to give, but feeling his pocket, he found that he had 60 cents more, so he gave her them as well, making in all \$105. On the 13th the woman Leung came to fetch the money she had left with my master, and on the morning of the 14th, she came again, saying she wished to see her child. She left after a stay of about 10 minutes.

Shortly afterwards, the complainant and his wife then came and said they had lost a daughter and that the child was theirs. My master asked whether she was their own child, and they said yes, and that they had lost her at Macao. My master asked them if they knew Cho He, of Macao. They said "no," and my master asked them if they knew any one in the Colony who could give security on their behalf. They said they could not.

The husband then left the house. My master went to the wife that if she would swear on the cock's head that the child was hers, he would let her have her back again. The child had free access to and from the house, and sometimes she went out with the children to play.

By the Court:—I was present during all these transactions. I was the cook at the family-house, and they took place in the house. The family house is opposite the Hong, over the Hong's store. The bill of pledge was brought by the woman Leung already prepared. The 2nd defendant was known to me, she having acted as midwife to my master's wife. The 2nd defendant was sent for after the Police came. When the 2nd defendant came with the woman Leung with the child, she said "Do advance some money to this woman, she is very poor and has nothing to eat." She did not say that the woman Leung was the mother of the child. I did not hear the 2nd defendant say that she had paid the money over to the woman Leung and by her to the complainant and his wife.

Yim Alook, a locksmith, was called. He said the complainant came over on the 12th inst., and stopped with him. Complainant and his wife came together, saying they had lost their child.

The case was then adjourned till 4 p.m.; meantime all the witnesses were to be kept apart.

Chun Aken, an amah in the house of the 1st defendant, was called when the case was resumed. She proved the child being brought to the house by the 2nd defendant and a woman named Leung. She gave corroborative evidence in the same way as the previous witness. The child was perfectly free in the house.

Mr. Handley having nothing more to offer on behalf of the 1st defendant, the Magistrate called upon the 2nd defendant to make her defence, intimating that he might commit her to trial at the Supreme Court.

The 2nd defendant then made her defence. She said in just that she was appealed to by the woman Leung to get an advance on the child because she was very poor. The mother came also to her, and when the \$80 were paid, she got \$2 for her trouble. The balance was paid to the mother of the child by the woman Leung, but how much Leung received, the defendant could not say. The husband was also present when the money was paid on two occasions through the woman Yin She Po.

Yip Aho, a widow, was next examined. She knew the 2nd defendant who lived in the same house. She saw a woman whose name she did not know come to the 2nd defendant's house with a child asking her to get some money for her on the child.

Hu Achik, another widow, was called for the 2nd defendant. She lived in the same street as the 2nd defendant, and saw the mother of the child go up to the 2nd defendant's house every day on the 11th and 12th. She did not see a woman named Leung or Yin She Po, about the house.

Yew Atai, a third widow, was called for the 2nd defendant. She said she saw the mother of the child come to the 2nd defendant's house, and begged of her to get some people to advance her some money. She saw the child come with the woman Leung. She was sure the woman Leung saw was the woman in Court (the mother of the child). She was prepared to swear on the cock's head.

Mr. Handley was then called upon to urge anything further which his client should not be committed for trial.

Mr. Handley said his client was perfectly innocent of the charge, and that in whatever he did, he did it out of charity, and pure benevolence, the 2nd defendant having come to him with the woman Leung with a most pitiable story of starvation, and that he had given away charitably \$5 on the first day. It was only when they came the second time to beg that he asked them to give some pledge that they would repay the further advance of \$80. He did not care to go to the extent of that sum in charity, but at the same time it was an act of benevolence that the father and mother should have further assistance to save them from starvation, as the woman Leung represented. His client was perfectly innocent of the charge, as shown by the fact of his bringing to the notice of the Police at once the instrumentality of the 2nd defendant, who had been known to him for a long time.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Handley what he would say to the Slavery Act, whether it applied here or not.

Mr. Handley said he was not prepared to say whether it did or not, but it had been the custom of the Chinese from time immemorial, even the most respectable Chinese, to buy girls whom they could rear up to be one's wives to respectable families. In fact the 1st defendant in doing what he did was looking after the interests of the girl. The 1st was sold to him by a woman named Leung, and shortly afterwards the complainant came to claim the child. The 1st defendant, who was then *locus parentis*, simply demanded security. The prosecution was admitted even by the prosecution to have been perfectly free in the house and was playing with the children in the house. So that the whole harm for good was done to the child defendant, it was not likely that he would risk a criminal prosecution like this. He was one of the most respectable Hong merchants.

as the 1st defendant was, he would be benefited by the lesson he now received. He thought there was nothing against him, but the 2nd defendant he would commit for trial, because it was evident that she had derived a benefit from the sale. The other Magistrate was not here, and the case must therefore be committed for trial. If the Attorney-General saw fit he could return the case for disposal by the Magistrate.

The 2nd defendant was then committed for trial. His Worship cautioned any Chinese in having transactions of this kind. The 1st defendant had already given himself a great deal of trouble and expense; the Magistrate had thought it proper that, wherever there was a suspicion, the case should be fully investigated.

The Court rose at about 6 p.m.

DRESSING STORIES.

Lui Ayee, a contractor, was summoned for having dressed stones in Hollywood Road. He was the contractor to make a side channel, but he dressed stones there which ought to have been dressed at the quarry. This was proved by Mr. Watts, of the Surveyor General's Department; and defendant was fined \$5.

MISCONDUCT AS A DOMESTIC SERVANT.

Lo Ng Kwai, houseboy at the Hongkong Club, was summoned by Mr. G. C. F. Rodatz, Secretary at the Club Germania, with having left the complainant's service without notice. The complainant stated that the defendant was a billiard-maker in the Club, had been so for nearly two years. He was registered, and complainant held his registration ticket. On the 8th inst., the defendant came to him, stating that his brother was very sick in the Stag Hotel, and he asked for leave to attend to his brother. On the next day he came and said that his brother was dead, and that he wanted three or four weeks' leave to go to bury his brother at his native place. Leave was given him for that purpose, but the complainant got information subsequently that he was marking billiards in the English Club. He was paid at the German Club \$7 a month.—Cheong Kai, the compradore at the Hongkong Club, stated that the defendant was employed as a billiard-marker, having been recommended by another servant. He got \$10 a month. He entered the service of the Club on the 8th inst.—The defendant said his brother was dead and that he was working for another brother who went to see after his funeral. Fined \$10.

ASSAULT.
Leung Ping, the master of a tinsmith's shop, was summoned by Lo Aing, a late employed in his shop, for an assault. He applied for his wages several times, but instead of being paid, he had his head cut by a stool. Fined \$8, and Magistrate told the defendant to pay his debt, otherwise the complainant would summon him in the Summary Court.

A CLAIMANT.

Two natives of Toongkong, both representing themselves as Choi Aping, but were charged by Mr. Wm. Quincey, Acting Inspector of Markets, with being suspicious characters. They both claimed to be Choi Aping, and to be the holder of a pork stall at the West Point Market.

Mr. Quincey appeared for the defence of the 2nd defendant, and claimed that his client was the proper Choi Aping, the other being only an impostor.

Mr. Quincey stated that this morning at 11 o'clock he was at the Registrar General's Office and the defendants both claimed to be the licensee of a pork stall in the Saiyungpoon Market, No. 10. They both called themselves Choi Aping. The registered owner of the stall was Choi Aping; the license was issued on the 1st November, 1874. The license was issued to Wong Shew and Choi Ping, trading under the style of Sow Lee. The 2nd defendant claimed to be the proper man.

The Hon. C. C. Smith was examined. He said he was the Registrar General. About three days ago the 1st defendant came to his office and stated that a man named Choi Akun had increased the rate of interest on about \$60 which he had borrowed from him in order to become a partner in the Sow Lee pork stall, No. 10, Saiyungpoon. Witness told the man that he had nothing to do with it and asked him for his license. He said Choi Akun held it. Witness sent for the Registrar (produced), and observed that Wong Shew and Choi Ping were the licensees. The 1st defendant said he was Choi Ping, that Wong Shew had left the Colony some months back, and that he was carrying on the business of the street of the witness, which witness declined to look into. He gave instructions to the Inspector to have the two defendants and Choi Akun to be brought to his office. Choi Akun stated in the presence of the defendants in Chinese that the 1st defendant was Tam Awa, and that the 2nd defendant was Choi Aping. The 1st defendant denied that he was Tam Awa, and witness told him to write down his name, age and country. He took the pen and then said he did not know how to write. Witness called his attention to the fact that he had signed the register, according to his account. He replied that Tam Awa had signed it. He was asked then to write the words "Tam Awa," and he did so with great freedom. Witness then called his attention to the fact that if he could write "Tam Awa" he could surely write his own name. After a great deal of demurring, he took the pen and wrote the characters very badly (produced). Witness then asked the 2nd defendant if his name was Choi Aping, if he was the licensee, and if he had signed the book. He said "Yes" in all cases. Witness then warned him that he was making a false statement, he should be sent to the Court. Then he looked at the paper and wrote the characters Choi Ping on the paper produced, observing that the character "Ping" in the book differed from what he wrote. Witness then directed the Inspector to take the men into custody. The case was remanded till the 18th inst., both being admitted to bail in \$20.

The Hon. C. C. Smith was examined. He said he was the Registrar General. About three days ago the 1st defendant came to his office and stated that a man named Choi Akun had increased the rate of interest on about \$60 which he had borrowed from him in order to become a partner in the Sow Lee pork stall, No. 10, Saiyungpoon. Witness told the man that he had nothing to do with it and asked him for his license. He said Choi Akun held it. Witness sent for the Registrar (produced), and observed that Wong Shew and Choi Ping were the licensees. The 1st defendant said he was Choi Ping, that Wong Shew had left the Colony some months back, and that he was carrying on the business of the street of the witness, which witness declined to look into. He gave instructions to the Inspector to have the two defendants and Choi Akun to be brought to his office. Choi Akun stated in the presence of the defendants in Chinese that the 1st defendant was Tam Awa, and that the 2nd defendant was Choi Aping. The 1st defendant denied that he was Tam Awa, and witness told him to write down his name, age and country. He took the pen and then said he did not know how to write. Witness called his attention to the fact that he had signed the register, according to his account. He replied that Tam Awa had signed it. He was asked then to write the words "Tam Awa," and he did so with great freedom. Witness then called his attention to the fact that if he could write "Tam Awa" he could surely write his own name. After a great deal of demurring, he took the pen and wrote the characters very badly (produced). Witness then asked the 2nd defendant if his name was Choi Aping, if he was the licensee, and if he had signed the book. He said "Yes" in all cases. Witness then warned him that he was making a false statement, he should be sent to the Court. Then he looked at the paper and wrote the characters Choi Ping on the paper produced, observing that the character "Ping" in the book differed from what he wrote. Witness then directed the Inspector to take the men into custody. The case was remanded till the 18th inst., both being admitted to bail in \$20.

The Yokosuka arsenal, which has been so well established by the French officers detailed for the service, is passing entirely into Japanese management. None of the engagements of the principal foreign officials are being renewed on their expiration. A few of the very subordinate members of the French staff will be retained in an anomalous position, as advisers, for a few years longer. The other day Mr. Francois, who was at the head of the construction department, left the service; and now among the passengers by the *Tigre* for Europe we notice the name of Mr. Thibaudier, Naval Engineer, who since the departure of the director, Mr. Verry, has been virtual chief of the department. A few days ago, Mr. Thibaudier was admitted to an audience with Mr. Iwakura, who, on the part of His Majesty, testified to the retiring officer the appreciation in which his services had been held by the Government. The decoration of the Japanese order of merit has recently been conferred upon Mr. Thibaudier.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

We hear that the loan of five million taels for Tso Tung-tang is not yet a *fait accompli*; but what the cause of delay is, we do not know. We expect that the foreign lenders in London will be excessively cautious, having had so many sharp lessons during the last two or three years. We hear however that the Imperial guaranty is really to be given to Tso's loan, so that the delays are the more mysterious. We have already pointed out the vast differences between an Imperial and a provincial loan;

the latter would be in fact a personal loan without provincial or State security.

We hear that all the finer kinds of tea prepared specially for the Russian market, and known as *Karevinsky* Teas, will this year go to Europe via the Trans, and no direct shipments will be made to Odessa. The purchases to be made in Hankow in the coming season for Russia will be much smaller than usual; the losses suffered by importers in the past two or three years have been prodigious, and the unsold stocks are large. We hear of Moscow merchants giving as limits 50 per cent of the absurd prices current in May 1876; so that it is certain some moderate counsels have reached Hankow, but not before they were wanted. A Russian correspondent speaks of over 40 per cent being a common loss on last year's teas, and we have not heard of a single shipment being profitable to its owners.

The Viceroy Li had a narrow escape at Tientsin from wounds or perhaps death on the 21st ultimo. He was inspecting a battery of horse artillery armed with Krupp guns. After witnessing the usual manoeuvres, which were creditably performed, a few rounds of percussion shell were fired, and across the marshes which lie between the city wall and the great Arsenal—when the wind suddenly shifted and a cloud of dust arose. The Viceroy gave orders for the exercises to be stopped and for the battery to return to quarters. He then went to a shed for shelter. He had scarcely reached the shed when a percussion shell exploded, and in an instant all the rest of the ammunition, about forty twelve-pound shells and the same number of cartridges each weighing a pound and a-half, also exploded. Six men were blown into small pieces, and over forty artillerymen were wounded. We hear some of the wounded men have since died. The affair caused much sensation, but it has been kept as secret as possible. It is said, how truly we cannot say, that the disaster was brought about by some mismanagement of the delicate percussion apparatus attached to the metal fuse.

Telegrams received yesterday (May 11th) from London say that the British import of Indian tea this year will exceed thirty-four millions of pounds. The Indian tea is improving generally, the strength of it is unimpaired; the quality is carefully protected by the destruction of old teas, and the regular succession of new plantations; skilled labour is abundant and in consequence the curing and manipulation of the leaf is carefully attended to; and, as the chemical conditions are rightly understood, the Assam and other Indian teas keep sound for three or four years, and even mellow and improve. It is pretty certain that by the year 1885 the export of Indian teas will be at least sixty millions of pounds, and by that time a notable produce will be given by Ceylon, as in that rich island tea of the finest quality can be grown at a height of 900 to 1,200 feet above the sea. The teas are said indeed to be of finer flavor than the best growth of Assam. In China the teas are suffering deterioration. The growers and workers take advantage of the occasional carelessness of tea tasters and scarcely a chop is now brought to Hankow without very grave defects. The curing process is too much hurried, and of course if the firing is imperfect the tea is so much the heavier by the excess of moisture retained. The admixture of old leaf is now the rule, and not an occasional bad exception. The Hankow market has in short been demoralized by the frenzied folly of some of the British traders who have worked so much mischief during the last few years. We do not expect to see any change for the better.

Japan.

(Gazette.)

The S. S. *Viking* has returned from Shinagawa with a load of rice for Amoy, for which port she will probably leave on Monday (May 17th).

The international barge race to be rowed next Saturday (May 12th) between crews from H.M.S. *Audacious* and the U.S.S. *Tennessee*, promises to be the most exciting contest ever witnessed in Asiatic waters. Both crews are hard at work and may be seen taking long stretches in the outer harbor morning and evening. A marked difference is noticed in the stroke of the respective crews, the *Audacious* rowing as high as 45 to the minute, while the *Tennessees* never go beyond 36. In this connection it is remarked by old "stagers" that the British crew show about the same style of rowing as the crew of the fast shell-outher of H.M.S. *Ocean*, who were champions of the Station in 1869—"70"; while the Americans seem to have adopted the stroke of Admiral Rodger's famous barge *Daring*, belonging to the U.S.S. *Colorado*. Neither of the last named boats possessed finer lines than those of the boats used by the contestants in the forthcoming match. As the *Audacious* crew have thus far shown the highest rate of speed, and as they have also the advantage of rowing sixteen oars against the *Tennessees* fourteen (the latter receiving no time allowance), the former are the favorites, at slight odds, among the shipping circles. The most friendly feeling exists between the two crews; and as the race is sure to be honorably contested, it will, whoever prove victors, serve to strengthen the spirit of generous rivalry which should ever exist between British and American sailors.

The Yokosuka arsenal, which has been so well established by the French officers detailed for the service, is passing entirely into Japanese management. None of the engagements of the principal foreign officials are being renewed on their expiration. A few of the very subordinate members of the French staff will be retained in an anomalous position, as advisers, for a few years longer. The other day Mr. Francois, who was at the head of the construction department, left the service; and now among the passengers by the *Tigre* for Europe we notice the name of Mr. Thibaudier, Naval Engineer, who since the departure of the director, Mr. Verry, has been virtual chief of the department. A few days ago, Mr. Thibaudier was admitted to an audience with Mr. Iwakura, who, on the part of His Majesty, testified to the retiring officer the appreciation in which his services had been held by the Government. The decoration of the Japanese order of merit has recently been conferred upon Mr. Thibaudier.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

(Japan Mail.)

For some time past we have had little or no news from the seat of war. It is known that the rebels occupy in force positions on the borders of Higo and Satsuma in the neighbourhood of Hiyoshi, and as a strong force of Government troops has effected an undisturbed landing at Kagoshima, it is probable that a simultaneous advance will be made from Kumamoto and Kagoshima

against these rebels. H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya has issued a proclamation offering pardon to all those who lay down their arms and submit to the Government, which has been responded to already to some slight extent, and the continuation of such commendable leniency on the part of the Government may do more to stop this deplorable strife than continued levies of youthful conscripts could effect.

The Government may happily receive some assistance in the suppression of rebellion, if it is true, as reported, that a split has occurred in the camp of the rebels. Not only does there appear to have been a difference of opinion among the insurgent leaders as to the position which it was most advisable to occupy on the retreat from Kumamoto, but there seems also to have been a serious defection from the rebel cause on the part of the Higo samurai, who were looked upon as strong allies of their neighbours. In particular is the resentment of the Satsuma men excited against the samurai of Yashiro, who, it appears, at the outbreak of the war, strongly expressed their adherence to Saigo's cause and their intention of firmly resisting any attempt on the part of the Imperialists to land at Yashiro, but who, on the appearance of the Government troops forsook their allies, and not only failed to offer the opposition they had pledged themselves to, but betrayed the plans of the Satsuma men to the Imperialists, and gave them such topographical information as enabled them to march with certainty against the rebel entrenchments.

(Tokio Times.)

One piece of important intelligence reaches us from the south west. The expedition to Kagoshima, consisting, it is said, of land and naval forces numbering upwards of seven thousand, under Admiral Kawamura and General Oyama, reached that place last Saturday, April 28th, and disembarked at once, without opposition. Certain arrests were made of parties actively in sympathy with the rebels, the surrounding country was occupied, and detachments were sent to examine the region now held by the insurgents. Apart from this, no news of weight has been received from the disturbed district. Nothing explicit is known respecting movements in the neighborhood of the former scene of conflict, and although rumors of various kinds are prevalent, they can, as usual, be traced to no authentic source. There is little to communicate, and we hold to the course we have maintained from the beginning of these troubles, and decline to publish anything that has not, at least presumably, a trustworthy foundation. We have not thus far been able to present such singularly varied pictures of affairs as some that have adorned the columns of our contemporaries, but we have enjoyed what seems to us the commendable advantage of giving currency to nothing in flagrant defiance of reason, justice or truth. General Saigo remains at Kioto. Preparations for the return of the Emperor to Tokio are progressing; under present arrangements he will start on the 17th inst. The week has been enlivened in this city by numerous public and private social gatherings, among which a dinner to the foreign teachers of the Imperial College, at Hamagoten, and an inspection of the Engineering School have been conspicuous. A special order has been issued by Arisugawa no Miya, peremptorily forbidding the transmission of letters from the army giving accounts of military operations in Kiou Siu.

THE SECRET.

She gayly plucked a rose from out the flowers,
And fastened it with deftness on my breast;
I, stooping, thanked her 'mid the hawthorn bowers—
I may not tell the rest.
My love trilled out an airy, lightsome tune,
Sang sweetly, as her fancy did suggest;
Perhaps I interrupted her too soon—
I may not tell the rest.
She, laughing, low, said ne'er a word to me,
But upward held her face to be caressed;
The little birds that chirruped in the trees—
Perchance may tell the rest!

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 16, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... \$605
Old Patna, cash... 570 a 575
New Benares, cash... 570
Old Benares, cash... 567
New Malwa, cash... 567
credit, 572
Allowance Tael, 12 a 24
Old Malwa, cash... 595
credit, 600
Allowance Tael, ...
CAMPHOR, ... 18.50 a 18.60
QUICKSILVER, ... 59 a 60
SALTPETRE, ... 6 a 6.60

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George the First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Pootow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Halls.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,

Ancona, Venice, Mediter-

anean Ports, Southampton

and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ZAMBESI, Captain STOKES, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 11, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,

ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,

AND MARSEILLES;

Also,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. MELKONG, Commandant FOAHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.; Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 26th May, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 27th inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1877.

Intimations.

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of twice a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr. CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAY JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,

and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 18, 1870.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Oni Hong Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wai Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kah Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tal Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"

No. 5, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deer-Stalking in China (Concluded from page 224).

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primitive and Key to Shih-Wan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
On the Twenty-eight Constellations.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—
The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shen of the King of Ch'u.
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.
Rites of the Chinese.
Domestic Torture.

Do.
Apo's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

NOW READY.

FIENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. BRYCE. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. BRYCE. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND; THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

—10— BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS, WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate possession;

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

Bianco Villa, Pok-foo-lun, Furlished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 30, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BOHNE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Three Rooms. Over

ARKING & Co.'s Furniture Store. Immediate Possession.

Hongkong, May 8, 1877.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 12, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

	Price.	Weight.	Unit.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	300	250	
" Foochow, . . .	160	140	
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . . . cy.	160	150	
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140	
" Roast, . . .	150	140	
" Soup, . . .	100	90	
" Steak, . . .	160	150	
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50	
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250	
" " corned, . . .	320	300	
" Head, . . .	600	500	
" Heart, . . .	150	140	
" Hump, Salt, . . .	110	100	
" Feet, . . .	50	40</	